

Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia

Glossary of Generic Terms

Version 1.0 , 1996

Prepared by the Committee for Geographical Place Names in Australia

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SECTION 1. PREFACE

The compilation of this glossary has resulted from recurring problems over many years in trying to define geographic names which have been labelled with inappropriate generic terms (which will be called "designators") and allocating the appropriate designator code for recording purposes in compiling Registers or Gazetteers.

The essential problem arises from our early explorers, surveyors and settlers, who were in the main English, applying designators to names for features which just do not fit the landscape. The English designator, BROOK, for example, leads one to imagine there is permanent running water in a stream, but this is only the case in a small proportion of Australia and yet this term is applied universally throughout Australia although creek is more frequently used, but offers no better explanation of the landscape.

There are a number of designators for which the Australian application is distinctly different to that for which the term is meant. This document has drawn attention to these in the glossary attached, although perhaps not adequately at this stage. INLET is a typical term, because there are many coastal "Inlets" in Australia, but are they inlets or estuaries, or something different? Even the designator DESERT, sometimes seems inappropriate when one considers for instance, the Little Desert (in the State of Victoria), is not covered with sand dunes, but stunted mallee-scrub!

An examination of the Australian Gazetteer reveals a number of designators which have not been addressed in this glossary, for which no geographical names have yet been located, or may not be applicable.

SECTION 2. INTRODUCTION

(i) TECHNICAL TERMS.

This listing of technical terms is far from complete, but it covers some of the more common and some not so common terms one might encounter during nomenclature studies.

(ii) GLOSSARY OF DESIGNATORS.

This glossary is a provisional list of geographical designators in common use in Australia. It is by no means comprehensive at this stage, and additional names from other sources and variant applications of terms are sought to improve it. Please note that "designators" refers only to those names that are in use as part of a geographic name. There are many geographical terms in other glossaries and dictionaries which describe a feature and are not always part of the name; in general these have been omitted from this list. Some that have been included, for which an example is not given, may later be omitted if an example cannot be found.

Terms and expressions are listed alphabetically, and are in general use in Australia and overseas unless referenced -

(A) terms in common Australian usage

(L) terms in local (Victoria) use only.

The glossary is cross referenced in two ways:-

(a) Designators or terms appearing in the definitions which are defined under another heading are printed in capital letters.

(b) Definitions which are taken from the reference texts are given the number of the text as shown in the list of references.

The glossary is formatted into three columns as follows:

Column 1 "FEATURE" - lists the designators alphabetically according to standard dictionary practice.

Column 2 "CODE" - shows the designator code, which indicates the type of feature to which the designator refers and has been abbreviated to a code of four letters or less for convenience of processing and listing.

Column 3 "DESCRIPTION and EXAMPLE"- contains the definition of the designator along with appropriate example.

(iii) DESIGNATOR CODES.

This is an alphabetical listing of Designator codes of topographic features or designators, for use in the compilation of Registers and Gazetteers. The various statutory bodies throughout Australia have adopted a standard list of Designator Codes. Supplementary designator codes will be required to provide for certain mapped features and topographic terms which are peculiar to Australian mapping, or which have not otherwise been provided for.

SECTION 3. REFERENCES

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SECTION 4. LIST OF SELECTED TECHNICAL TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
1. ACRONYM:	Word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive or major parts of a composite term.
2. ALLONYM:	Eack of two or more toponyms employed in reference to a single topographic feature.
3. ALTERNATIVE NAME:	One or two or more names for the same thing.
4. ANTHROPONYMY:	The study of personal names.
5. ATLAS:	A bound collection of charts or maps; a bound collection of tables, charts or plates illustrating any subject.
6. CADASTRAL MAP:	A large scale map which shows individual properties.

7. CONVENTIONAL NAME: A name used widely or over a long period of time which warrants retention even though not otherwise approved.
8. CULTURAL FEATURE: Anything made or significantly modified by man, including a road, railway, bridge etc.
9. DESIGNATION: A common noun indicating the type of thing named. A geographic name does not always contain a generic term, and when it does the generic term does not always make it clear the nature of the thing named.
10. DIACRITICAL MARKS: Any marks added above, below or inside a letter as ordinarily written, including tone marks where appropriate.
11. ENDONYM Name used in a region in which the feature is located, regardless of the script in which it is expressed in writing.
12. EXONYM: Name used in a specific language for a topographical feature situated outside the area where that language has official status.
13. FEATURE NAME: The name of a natural feature.
14. GAZETTEER: A list of geographic names identifying the nature and location of the thing named. Most lists of names issued by standardising bodies are gazetteers.
15. GENERIC ELEMENT: That part of a toponym which consists of a generic term. The generic element does not necessarily indicate the type or class of feature of the item named.
16. GENERIC TERM: A common noun which describes a topographical feature in terms of its characteristics and not by its proper name.
17. GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY: A compilation of geographic names that provide the identifying and locating information included in gazetteers and such additional geographic information as population, area, resources, etc.
18. GEOGRAPHIC ENTITY: A comprehensive expression referring to any object or place which has a geographic name.
19. GEOGRAPHIC NAME: A proper name consisting of one or more words, used to designate an individual geographic entity.
20. GLOSSARY: Usually confined to a group of words on a specialised subject; more likely than a dictionary to specify the meaning which should properly be attributed to a word.
21. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURE: Any body of water, including flowing water on land.

22. HYDRONYM:	A toponym applied to a hydrographic feature.
23. MAP INFORMATION:	Words on a map which do not constitute a geographic name but which indicate the presence of something or characteristic of the area.
24. NAME INDEX:	Usually a list of names in a publication indicating the place in that publication where the name in question appears.
25. NATURAL FEATURE: (or physical feature)	Any natural entity which may have a geographic name.
26. ODONYM:	The proper name of a traffic route feature.
27. ONOMASTICS:	The study of names as names.
28. ORONYM:	The name applied to a feature of elevation such as a mountain or hill.
29. PLACE NAME:	The term applied to a populated place.
30. POPULATED PLACE:	Any inhabited place.
31. PRINTING FORM:	The manner in which the letters are put together as regards, eg., capitalisation, spelling, or hyphenation.
32. SPECIFIC TERM	The element of a geographic name identifying the type of entity.
33. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP:	A map of a sufficiently large scale to show the detailed surface features of an area, including its relief, usually by means of contours, and such physical and cultural features.
34. TOPONYM:	The proper name applied to a topographical feature. Comprehensive term for geographical and extraterrestrial names.
35. VARIANT NAME:	See ALLONYM.

[[TOP](#)]

SECTION 5. GLOSSARY OF DESIGNATORS

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<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION and EXAMPLE</u>
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A

ABATTOIRS	FTRY	A establishment where animals are slaughtered for food ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>SUNBURY ABATTOIRS</i>
ABBEY	CHCH	A building(s) occupied by monks or nuns under an abbot or abbess ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>NOTRE DAME ABBEY</i>
ADIT	MINE	A horizontal tunnel into a mine or other underground workings which is used for entry, drainage , transport, etc ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
AERODROME	AF	A landing area that is smaller than an AIRPORT ⁽¹³⁾ . e.g. <i>ESPERANCE AERODROME [WA]</i>
AIRFIELD {Delete ?}	AF	A level tract of land, maybe equipped with hard surfaced runways, buildings etc. for the operation and maintenance of mainly light aircraft ⁽⁹⁾ . See also AIRPORT e.g. <i>CASEY AIRFIELD</i>
AIRPORT	AF	A landing and taking off area for civil aircraft, usually equipped with runways and aircraft maintenance and passenger facilities ⁽¹³⁾ . e.g. <i>MELBOURNE AIRPORT</i>
AIRCRAFT LANDING AREA	AF	An area of land in which aircraft land and from which they take- off ⁽¹³⁾ . See also AERODROME . e.g. <i>VICTORIA VALLEY AIRSTRIP</i>
ANABRANCH (A).	STRM	A branch STREAM which turns out of a RIVER and re-enters it lower down, forming a branch ISLAND ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>PRANJIP CREEK ANABRANCH</i>
ANCHORAGE	ANCH	An area in which vessels anchor or may anchor ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>SANDRINGHAM ANCHORAGE</i>
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE	REGN	The geographic parallel having a south latitude equal to the compliment of the Declination of the Winter Solstice (lat 66 ½ S approximately) ⁽¹⁾ .
AQUEDUCT	CNAL	A CONDUIT or artificial CHANNEL for conducting water from place to place ⁽⁹⁾ . See also RACE . e.g. <i>O'SHANNASSY AQUEDUCT</i>
ARBORETUM	GRDN	A plot of land where different trees or shrubs are grown for study or popular interest ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>R. J. HAMER FOREST ARBORETUM</i>
ARCHIPELAGO	ARCH	A group or chain of islands ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>BUCCANEER ARCHIPELAGO [WA]</i>

ARM	RCH	A narrow portion of the SEA projecting from the mainland ⁽¹⁾ . See also REACH . e.g. <i>NEWLANDS ARM [VIC]</i>
ARTESIAN BASIN	BAS	A basin-shaped, permeable layer of rock, such as chalk, this is sandwiched between two impermeable layers, such as clay, so that the rain falling on the outcrop of the permeable layer will filter through and collect underground ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
ARTESIAN WELL	BORE	A type of WELL in which the water is forced to the surface by hydrostatic pressure ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
ARTIFICIAL LAKE RES		The waters impounded by usually the construction of a RESERVOIR . e.g. <i>LAKE HUME [NSW]</i>
ATOLL	IS	A coral ISLAND consisting of a ring or horseshoe shaped REEF , nearly or entirely surrounding a central LAGOON ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. _____
AUTO TRACK	RTRK	See RACETRACK .
AVENUE	ROAD	Any street so called, especially one which is wide and lined with trees ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>ALEXANDRA AVENUE</i>

B

BACKWASH	STRM	See BACKWATER .
BACKWATER	STRM	Still water beside a STREAM and is fed by its own back flow ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. _____
BANK	BANK	(a) A portion of the sea bed raised above its surroundings, but covered with enough water to permit navigation ⁽²⁾ . See also SANDBANK, SANDBAR . e.g. <i>CLONMEL BANKS [VIC]</i> (b) The sloping ground along the edge of a RIVER, STREAM or LAKE ⁽²⁾ . e.g. -----
BAR	BANK	A RIDGE or succession of RIDGES of sand or other substances extending across the mouth of a RIVER or HARBOUR and which may obstruct navigation ⁽¹⁾ . See also SANDBAR, SPIT, REEF, SHOAL . e.g. _____

BARRACKS	BAR	<p>A building(s) used as a place of lodgement or residence of soldiers. e.g. <i>SIMPSON BARRACKS [VIC]</i></p>
BARRAGE	DAM	<p>(a) A large structure across a RIVER or ESTUARY to constrain the limit of tidal influence, and thus the ingress of sea water. e.g. _____</p> <p>(b) A structure built to store water, generally for irrigation. e.g. _____</p>
BASIN	DEPR	<p>(a) A hollow or DEPRESSION in the earth's surface, wholly surrounded by higher land; with or without surface outlet⁽³⁾. e.g. <i>KANYAPELLA BASIN [VIC]</i></p> <p>(b) The tract of country drained by a RIVER and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular LAKE or SEA⁽¹⁾. e.g. <i>FORTESCUE RIVER BASIN [WA]</i></p>
BASIN	DOCK	<p>(a) An artificial basin which ships are built or repaired, also termed DRY DOCK. See also WET DOCK. e.g. _____</p> <p>(b) An artificial basin in which ships are manoeuvred prior to being received for loading and unloading. See also DOCK, QUAY. e.g. _____</p>
BATHS {Delete}	BAPL	<p>A public swimming POOL⁽⁹⁾. e.g. <i>MIDDLE BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL BATHS [VIC]</i></p>
BATTERY	BTRY	<p>(a) A stone crushing works for ore extraction, as used on gold-fields. e.g. <i>RED ROBIN BATTERY</i></p> <p>(b) An emplacement for one or more guns on land. e.g. _____</p>
BAY	BAY	<p>(a) An open, curving indentation made by the SEA or a LAKE into a COASTLINE⁽¹⁾. e.g. <i>ANXIOUS BAY [SA]</i></p> <p>(b) A body of water partly surrounded by land generally smaller than a GULF and larger than a COVE. e.g. <i>BOTANY BAY [NSW]</i></p>
BEACH	BCH	<p>The sloping SHORE along a body of water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered with sand or gravel. e.g. <i>RYE OCEAN BEACH</i></p>

BEACON	NAVB	A prominent specially constructed object forming a conspicuous mark as a fixed aid to navigation ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>POPE EYE BEACON</i>
BECK {Delete}	STRM	A North England term for a small STREAM ⁽²⁾ .
BENCH MARK {Delete}	TRIG	A point of known elevation, usually a mark or blaze cut into some durable material in a line of survey for reference at a future time. See also CAIRN .
BEND	BEND	(a). A curve in the course of a STREAM and (or) the land within the curve; a curve in a linear body of water. See also LOOP, MEANDER . e.g. <i>CHAFFEY BEND</i> (b) A point on a STREAM . e.g. <i>ECHO POINT</i>
BIGHT	BGHT	An indentation in the sea coast similar to a BAY , but either larger or with a greater curvature ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT</i>
BILL	PT	A beak-like coastal PROMONTORY ⁽²⁾ .
BILLABONG (A)	WTRH	A RIVER branch that forms a BACKWATER or stagnant pool ⁽²⁾ . See also OX-BOW LAKE . e.g. <i>KINGS BILLABONG</i>
BLOWHOLE	CAVE	A hole near the sea-shore which has been formed in the roof of a CAVE , and through which air and possibly water are forced by the rising tide ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>THUNDER BAY BLOWHOLES [WA]</i>
BLUFF	CLIF	A HEADLAND or CLIFF with a bold and almost perpendicular face ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>SHORTLAND BLUFF</i>
BOMBING RANGE	FRNG	A tract of land on which the military conducts bombing practice. e.g. _____
BORE	BORE	A deep vertical hole of a small diameter made to obtain water ⁽⁴⁾ ; or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata ⁽¹⁴⁾ . See also WELL . e.g. <i>BELLBIRD BORE [VIC]</i>
BORE DRAIN	CANL	An artificially constructed WATERCOURSE designed for the purpose of removing surplus water from the BORE . e.g. _____

BOULDER(S)	ROCK	A large water-worn or weather worn stone(s) ⁽⁸⁾ . See also ROCK, ROCK FORMATION . e.g. _____
BREAKAWAY	CLIF	Steep CLIFFS connecting the old and new PLATEAUX formed by the collapse of the edges of a tabletop, MESA or similar. e.g. <i>NEALE BREAKAWAYS [WA]</i>
BREAKER	BRK	An underwater feature over which breakers develop. e.g. <i>OLD FAITHFUL BREAKER [WA]</i>
BREAKWATER	BRKW	A natural or artificial structure along a COAST capable of checking the force of the waves, thereby reducing beach erosion or sheltering vessels from rough seas. e.g. <i>LEE BREAKWATER</i>
BREWERY {Delete}	FTRY	A establishment for the brewing of beer, ale, etc ⁽⁹⁾ . See also WINERY . e.g. <i>CARLTON & UNITED BREWERY</i>
BRICKWORKS, BRICKYARD {Delete}	FTRY	A place where bricks are made. e.g. -----
BRIDGE	BRDG	(a) A man made structure carrying a ROAD or other transportation system over a WATERCOURSE, RAILWAY, ROAD or other obstruction. See also CAUSEWAY, CULVERT . e.g. <i>CHARLES GRIMES BRIDGE [VIC]</i> (b) A natural BRIDGE , a bridge or arch of natural rock. e.g. <i>LONDON BRIDGE [VIC]</i>
BRIDLE PATH {Delete}	TRK	A PATH fit for the passage of horses, but not motor vehicles ⁽⁴⁾ . See also TRAIL, TRACK . e.g. _____
BROADCASTING STATION {Delete}	BCST	An organisation for broadcasting radio programs. The site, studios, offices, etc. of such an organisation ⁽¹⁾ . e.g _____
BROOK	STRM	A natural STREAM of water, smaller than a RIVER or CREEK and usually a primary stream not formed by tributaries ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>ALLAN BROOK [NSW]</i>
BRUSH(WOOD) {Delete}	WOOD	The small growing trees or shrubs of a WOOD ; a THICKET of small trees or underwood ⁽⁴⁾ . See also COPSE, SCRUB . e.g. _____

BUILDING {Delete}	BLDG	A man made structure with walls and a roof for the protection of people and (or) materials; includes such structures as Asylum, Chalet, Civic Centre, Court House, House, Hut, Institute, Museum, Power Station, Town Hall, Warehouse, but not a Church, Hospital, School, Post Office, Police Station, etc. e.g. <i>CHESTERS HUT [VIC]</i>
BUOY	NAVB	A floating object moored to the seafloor, as an aid to navigation or for other specific purposes ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>EASTERN LIGHT BUOY [VIC]</i>
BURN	STRM	A BROOK or small STREAM ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>GRANGE BURN [VIC]</i>
BUTTE	HILL	A flat topped hill, similar to, but smaller than a MESA ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>QUANBUN BUTTE [WA]</i>
BUTTRESS	CLIF	A rugged, protruding rocky ridge or face on a MOUNTAIN SIDE . e.g. <i>FINGER BUTTRESS [VIC]</i>
BY-PASS	ROAD	A ROAD which skirts the margins of some locality, frequently a TOWN or CITY , thus enabling through traffic to avoid passing through that locality and so relieve possible traffic congestion ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>MALTBY BY-PASS [VIC]</i>

C

CAIRN {Delete}	MONU	A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a SUMMIT , TRACK , boundary, historical event, or a memorial to a person. See also COLUMN , MONUMENT . e.g. <i>CHARLES DERRICK MEMORIAL CAIRN [VIC]</i>
CAIRN {Delete}	TRIG	A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a line of survey for reference at a future time. See also BENCH MARK . e.g. <i>MOLLY HILLS CAIRN [VIC]</i>
CAMP {Delete}	CP	A group of tents or other temporary shelters in one place ⁽⁹⁾ . See also CARAVAN PARK . e.g. <i>KALATHA CAMP</i>
CAMPSITE, {Delete}	CPST	An area where a CAMP has been established or where it would be suitable to establish one; an area, often provided with amenities, where it is permitted to set up a camp ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>BLUE GUM FLAT -- better example req'd</i>
CAMPING GROUND		

CANAL	CNAL	(a). A man made WATERWAY used by watercraft. e.g. <i>RAILWAY CANAL [VIC]</i> (b). A large artificial watercourse used for irrigation purposes. See also CHANNEL, DRAIN . e.g. <i>STUART MURRAY CANAL [VIC]</i>
CANYON	GORG	A deep VALLEY with steep sides, often with a STREAM flowing through it ⁽⁹⁾ . Usually called a GORGE in Australia. See also GLEN, RAVINE . e.g. <i>KINGS CANYON [NT]</i>
CAPE	CAPE	A piece of land projecting into a body of water ⁽¹⁾ . See also BILL, HEADLAND, POINT, PROMONTORY . e.g. <i>NORTH WEST CAPE [WA]</i>
CAR PARK {Delete}	CRPK	A area designated for the parking of motor vehicles. e.g. <i>GERRATYS BUS PARK</i>
CARAVAN PARK {Delete}	CP	A bounded area in which caravans are, or can be, parked, or where caravan type accommodation can be obtained. Domestic facilities may be provided. ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
CASCADE	WRTF	A small WATERFALL , or series of FALLS , formed by water in its descent over ROCKS ⁽⁴⁾ . See also CATARACT . e.g. <i>CAMERON CASCADE</i>
CATARACT	WRTF	A WATERFALL usually of considerable size, falling headlong over a precipice ⁽⁴⁾ . See also CASCADE, RAPIDS . e.g. _____
CATCHMENT	DAM	????????? e.g. _____
CATCHMENT AREA	DEPR	See WATERSHED .
CAUSEWAY	BRDG	A raised way across a low or wet ground or water ⁽¹⁾ . See also BRIDGE, CULVERT . e.g. <i>LINCOLN CAUSEWAY</i>
CAVE	CAVE	A hollowed-out chamber in the earth, or in the side of a CLIFF or HILL ; especially a larger natural cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface ⁽⁴⁾ . See also CAVERN, GROTTO . e.g. <i>JENOLAN CAVES [NSW]</i>
CAVERN	CAVE	A term generally regarded as synonymous with CAVE , though sometimes implying one of large dimensions ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____

CAY	IS	A low flat ISLAND of sand, mud, coral, etc. awash or drying at low tide ⁽¹⁾ . See also CLUMPS . e.g. <i>MYSTERY CAY [QLD]</i>
CEMETERY {Delete}	CEM	A place or area for burying the dead. e.g. <i>MELBOURNE GENERAL CEMETERY [VIC]</i>
CHANNEL	CNAL	(a). A man made watercourse used for irrigation and drainage purposes. See also CANAL . e.g. <i>WARANGA WESTERN CHANNEL [VIC]</i> (b). A deeper or sufficiently deep WATERWAY , natural or dredged, through a RIVER, HARBOUR, PASSAGE, STRAIT . e.g. <i>WILLIAMSTOWN CHANNEL</i> (c). A navigable route through SHOALS , which affords the best and safest passage for vessels or boats. See also CUTTING, GUTTER . e.g. <i>CAPRICORN CHANNEL [QLD]</i>
CHAPEL {Delete}	CHCH	A place of worship connected with and subsidiary to a CHURCH ; a place of worship other than a CHURCH or cathedral, especially in public institutions. See also ABBEY . e.g. _____
CHASM	GORG	A particularly narrow portion of a CANYON, GORGE or RAVINE where the width is notably exceeded by the depth and the sides are vertical or nearly so. e.g. <i>STANLEY CHASM [NT]</i>
CHURCH {Delete}	CHCH	A building used for religious worship, i.e., Mosque, Synagogue, Tabernacle, Temple. See also CHAPEL . e.g. <i>WESLEY CHURCH [VIC]</i>
CITY	CITY	An urban built-up area, population usually in excess of 20,000. Usually a Local Government classification. TOWN incorporated by a charter; a large and important TOWN , a Cathedral TOWN . e.g. <i>BALLARAT [VIC]</i>
CLAYHOLE	CLAY	See CLAY PIT .
CLAYPAN (A)	CLAY	A shallow DEPRESSION , generally circular in outline, varying in diameter from a few to several hundred metres. Floored with clay, bare of vegetation and holding water for a time after rain ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>MARILLANA CLAYPAN [WA]</i>
CLAY PIT	CLAY	A pit from which clay is dug ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. _____

CLEARING {Delete}	PLN	A piece of land cleared for cultivation, especially the primeval FOREST ⁽²⁾ . See also DOWN , FLAT , HEATH , PLAIN . e.g. <i>THE SPRINGS CLEARING</i>
CLIFF	CLIF	A perpendicular or steep face of ROCK of considerable height either inland or along the COAST ⁽⁴⁾ . See also BLUFF . e.g. <i>MARTHA CLIFF</i>
CLUMPS	IS	Mangrove islands? A cluster of small ISLANDS ? e.g. <i>OLD MAN CLUMPS</i>
COAST, COASTLINE	COST	The edge or margin of land next to the SEA ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>CROAJINGOLONG COAST</i>
COL	PASS	A depression in a range of MOUNTAINS or HILLS , usually providing a PASS through the RANGE ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>DERRICK COL [VIC]</i>
COLLEGE {Delete}	SCHL	An institution for higher education; a large and important secondary SCHOOL ⁽⁹⁾ . See also UNIVERSITY . e.g. <i>McGUIRE SECONDARY COLLEGE [VIC]</i>
COLUMN {Delete}	MONU	A pillar or solid body of wood or stone of considerably greater length than thickness, used as a solitary MONUMENT . See also CAIRN . e.g. _____
COMMON	RESV	A tract of land which belongs to the local community as a whole, and is open to common use ⁽²⁾ . [See also OVAL , PARK .] e.g. <i>SALE COMMON</i>
CONDUIT	PIPE	A large diameter PIPELINE for conveying liquids ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>YARRA - SILVAN CONDUIT</i>
CONSERVATION PARK	RESV	A tract of public land set apart for a specific purpose. e.g. _____
CONVENT {Delete}	CHCH	A building(s). for a religious community, usually women, living together under discipline ⁽⁸⁾ . See also ABB , MONASTERY . e.g. <i>STELLA MARIS CONVENT</i> .
COPSE	WOOD	A small WOODS or THICKET ⁽²⁾ . See also SCRUB , BRUSHWOOD . e.g. _____
CORAL ISLAND	IS	A ISLAND principally or entirely formed of coral ⁽²⁾ . See also ATOLL , CORAL REEF . e.g. <i>GREEN ISLAND [QLD]</i>

CORAL REEF	IS	A REEF , often of large extent, composed chiefly of coral and its derivatives ⁽¹⁾ . See also ATOLL , CORAL ISLAND . e.g. <i>OSPREY REEF [QLD]</i>
CORNER	PLNA	A place where two boundaries or ROADS meet; a region; a remote place. See also ROAD CORNER . e.g. <i>NEDS CORNER</i>
COUNTRY CLUB {Delete}	PARK	A sporting and social club in a rural district ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>R.A.C.V. COUNTRY CLUB</i>
COUNTY	CNTY	A principle division of the State into land units. e.g. <i>BOURKE</i>
COVE	COVE	A sheltered recess in a COAST ; a small BAY , a CREEK or INLET where boats may shelter ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>SYDNEY COVE [NSW]</i>
CRAG	ROCK	A rough, steep rock or point of rock ⁽²⁾ . See also BOULDERS , ROCK . e.g. <i>NEILSON CRAG</i>
CRATER	CRTR	(a) The funnel-shaped hollow at the top of the cone of a volcano ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____ (b) The hollow caused by the fall of a meteorite on to the earth's surface ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>WOLF CREEK METEORITE CRATER [WA]</i>
CREEK	STRM	(a). A small STREAM , tributary or branch of a RIVER ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>MERRI CREEK</i> (b). A long shallow STREAM of intermittent flow ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>OUTLET CREEK</i> (c). A comparatively narrow coastal INLET which is tidal throughout its whole course ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>NEILS CREEK</i>
CROSS {Delete}	MONU	A MONUMENT in the shape of a CROSS ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>THE CROSS</i>
CROSS ROADS	CRRD	An intersection of two or more ROADS ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>H.G.H. CORNER</i>
CROSSING (A).	FORD	The shallower part of a RIVER or other body of water where it is crossed. See also FORD . e.g. <i>BIRREGUN CROSSING</i>

CULVERT	BRDG	A waterway, usually in the form of an arch or barrel of masonry, brickwork or concrete, beneath a ROAD or CHANNEL ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>MAHONEY CULVERT</i>
CUTTING	CUT	An open excavation through high ground for a transportation system. e.g. <i>ANTHONY CUTTING</i>
CUTTING (Waterway).	CHAN	A navigable route through SHOALS , which affords a safe passage for vessels or boats. See also CHANNEL , GUTTER . e.g. <i>NARRUNG CUTTING</i>

D

DALE	VAL	A wide open VALLEY ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
DAM	DAM	(a). A large man made structure of earth, masonry, etc. built across a STREAM to impound water for any purpose. See also RESERVOIR . e.g. <i>UPPER YARRA DAM</i> (b). An earthen structure in generally undrained areas, built to contain water for stock purposes. e.g. <i>JONES DAM</i>
DELL	VAL	A small wooded VALLEY ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>DELLEYS DELL</i>
DEPRESSION	DEPR	Any hollow or relatively sunken area, on land or in the SEA ⁽⁴⁾ . See also BASIN , TROUGH [MARINE] . e.g. <i>SEPIA DEPRESSION [WA]</i>
DESERT	DSRT	An almost barren tract of land in which the precipitation is so scanty or spasmodic that it will not adequately support vegetation ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>SIMPSON DESERT [SA]</i>
DISTRICT	DI	A territory marked off for special administrative purposes ⁽⁸⁾ . See also MUNICIPALITY , <i>i.e.</i> <i>Post Code Areas</i>
DOCK	DOCK	An artificially enclosed body of water in which ships maybe loaded, unloaded or repaired ⁽⁸⁾ . See also BASIN . e.g. <i>WEBB DOCK</i>
DONGA	DEPR	A shallow circular depression of varying size in the surface of a limestone plain ⁽¹⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>DINGO DONGA [WA]</i>

DOWNS (A).	PLN	An open rolling upland country with fairly smooth slopes, usually covered with grass ⁽⁹⁾ . See also PLAIN, FLAT, HEATH, CLEARING, TABLELAND . e.g. <i>WALLOWA DOWNS</i>
DRAIN	DRN	An artificially constructed WATERCOURSE designed for the purpose of removing surplus water from the land surface ⁽⁵⁾ . e.g. <i>DEAKIN MAIN DRAIN</i>
DRY DOCK	DOCK	An artificial BASIN fitted with a gate, into which vessels can be floated and water pumped out to expose the vessel's bottom ⁽¹⁾ . See also WET DOCK . e.g. _____
DUNE(S)	DUNE	A mound, RIDGE or HILL of drifted sand either in a DESERT , or along a sea COAST , formed by the action of wind ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>SISTER DUNES [VIC]</i>

E

ENCLOSURE	FLD	Land which has been fenced in order to make it private property ⁽⁵⁾ . See also YARD . e.g. _____
ENTRANCE	ENTR	A passageway into enclosed waters. See also HARBOUR, HAVEN, PORT . e.g. <i>PORT ALBERT ENTRANCE</i>
ESCARPMENT, SCARP	CLIF	The steep slope terminating a PLATEAU or any level or upland surface ⁽³⁾ . e.g. <i>CARSON ESCARPMENT [WA]</i>
ESTUARY	ESTY	(a). The mouth of a RIVER where tidal effects are evident and where fresh water and sea water mix ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____ (b). The widening out lower portion of a tidal RIVER ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>LESCHENAULT ESTUARY [WA]</i>
EXPERIMENTAL FARM	FARM	A FARM for testing and/or developing new crops, etc. See also ARBORETUM, TREE FARM . e.g. <i>POMONA EXPERIMENTAL FARM</i>
EYOT	IS	A small ISLAND in a RIVER ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>BITCH AND PUPS [VIC]</i>

F

FACTORY	FTRY	A building(s). usually with equipment where goods are manufactured ⁽⁹⁾ . See also PLANT, STEEL WORKS . e.g. <i>OLEX CABLES</i>
FALLS	WRFL	A perpendicular or very steep descent of water in the course of a STREAM . See also CASCADE, CATARACT, WATERFALL . e.g. <i>MACKENZIE FALLS</i>
FARM	FARM	A tract of land devoted for agricultural or horticultural purposes ⁽⁹⁾ . See SPECIAL PURPOSE FARM .
FIELD	FLD	A piece of land, especially one used for PASTURE or tillage ⁽⁴⁾ . See also ENCLOSURE, MEADOW, PADDOCK, UNCULTIVATED LAND . e.g. _____
FIREBREAK	FRBK	A strip of ploughed or cleared land made to check the spread of fire ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>ELLIOT FIREBREAK</i> .
FLAT	PLN	A relatively level area within a region of greater relief; a small area without relief. See also DOWNNS, PLAIN, TIDAL FLAT . e.g. <i>WILD HORSE FLAT</i>
FORD	FORD	The shallow part of a RIVER or other body of water which maybe crossed by vehicle or by wading ⁽²⁾ . See also CROSSING . e.g. <i>COBBLEDICK FORD</i>
FOREST	FRST	A bounded area of land covered mainly with trees; an area of land proclaimed to be a Forest RESERVE under a Forest Act or Ordinance ⁽⁵⁾ . See also WOOD . e.g. <i>OLINDA STATE FOREST</i>
FORT	FORT	A strong or fortified place; any armed place surrounded by defensive works and occupied by troops ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>SOUTH CHANNEL FORT [VIC]</i>
FREEWAY	HWY	An express HIGHWAY with limited access and egress and with no direct junctions and on which pedestrians, bicycles and animals are not permitted. e.g. <i>WESTGATE FREEWAY</i>

G

GAP	PASS	A low point or opening between HILLS or MOUNTAINS or in a RIDGE or MOUNTAIN RANGE . See also PASS, SADDLE . e.g. <i>TEDDY BEAR GAP</i>
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GARDEN	GRDN	A tract of land devoted to the growing of flowers, fruit, or vegetables ⁽⁸⁾ . See also VINEYARDS . e.g. <i>QUEEN VICTORIA GARDENS</i>
GASFIELD (Well)	GASF	A area in which natural gas occurs in quantities worthy of exploitation ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
GATE (A)	GATE	A controlled entry and exit point for vehicles, stock and pedestrians in border or vermin fences. e.g. <i>HAWKER GATE [SA/NSW]</i>
GLACIER	GLCR	(a) A mass of permanent snow and ice flowing from an area of snow accumulation on higher ground ⁽¹¹⁾ . (b) A mass of snow and ice continuously moving from higher to lower ground or, it afloat, continuously spreading. The principal forms of glacier are: inland icesheets, ice shelves, ice streams, ice caps, ice piedmonts, cirque glaciers and various types of mountain (valley) glaciers ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS GLACIER [ANT]</i>
GLADE	WOOD	An open space or passage in a WOOD or FOREST , either natural or produced by the felling of trees ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
GLEN	RAV	A narrow wooded VALLEY with generally steep sides, usually having a RIVER or STREAM at the bottom (term not in general use in Australia.) ⁽⁴⁾ . See also CANYON , GORGE , RAVINE . e.g. <i>NELLIES GLEN [NSW]</i>
GNAMMA HOLE (A).	RH	Small holes of varying shape, diameter and depth, found in hard granite outcrops and in the decomposed granite of a BREAKAWAY , usually holding water ⁽¹⁴⁾ . See also ROCK HOLE . e.g. <i>YARRI GNAMMA HOLE [WA]</i>
GOLDFIELD	MINE	An area gold is, or was removed from the earth. e.g. <i>KALGOORLIE-BOULDER [WA]</i> - better eg req'd
GOLF CLUB	PARK	A club with grounds for members to play golf on, often combined with various social amenities ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>EASTWOOD GOLF CLUB</i>
GOLF COURSE	PARK	A ground or course over which golf is played ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>ROYAL PARK GOLF COURSE</i>
GORGE	RAV	A VALLEY which is more than usually deep and narrow, with steep walls ⁽²⁾ . This term is preferred to CANYON and GLEN in Australia. e.g. <i>WERRIBEE GORGE [VIC]</i>

GRASSLANDS	GL	A region where the precipitation is such that the natural vegetation is grass ⁽⁵⁾ . See also PASTURE . e.g. _____
GROTTO	CAVE	A large CAVE produced in a limestone region; the term is sometimes loosely applied to other types of CAVE ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>THE GROTTO</i>
GROVE	WOOD	A small shady WOOD ; a cluster of trees set about a small open space ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
GROYNE	BRKW	A low artificial wall-like structure constructed of timber, stone, concrete or steel, usually extending roughly perpendicular to the SHORELINE and designed to protect the SHORE from erosion or to trap sand. e.g. <i>CURRUMBIN GROYPE [QLD]</i>
GULF	GULF	Part of the SEA , extending into the land; usually larger than a BAY ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>GULF OF CARPENTIRIA</i>
GULLY	GLLY	A small VALLEY or GORGE eroded by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rain ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>COBBLERS GULLY</i>
GUT	CHAN	A narrow PASSAGE such as a STRAIT or INLET in a BANK or SHOAL , sometimes forming a CHANNEL through it ⁽¹⁾ . See also GUTTER . e.g. <i>HERALD GUT [WA]</i>
GUTTER	CHAN	A CHANNEL between BANKS within a waterbody. See also GUT . e.g. <i>CLUMPS GUTTER [VIC]</i>

H

HAMLET	POPL	A small rural SETTLEMENT (often no more than a cluster of a few houses), too small to be called a VILLAGE and usually lacking a CHURCH ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. _____
HARBOUR	HBR	A natural or artificially improved body of water providing protection for vessels, and generally ANCHORAGE and docking facilities ⁽¹⁾ . See also HAVEN , MARINA , ROADSTEAD . e.g. <i>PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR [WA]</i>
HAVEN	HBR	A small enclosed and protected HARBOUR ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>MARY ANN HAVEN [WA]</i>

HEAD, HEADLAND	PT	<p>(a). A CAPE or PROMONTORY jutting seawards from a COASTLINE, usually with a significant sea-cliff⁽²⁾. e.g. <i>REDCLIF HEAD</i></p> <p>(b). A high projecting CLIFF face at the end of a RANGE of HILLS or an ESCARPMENT. e.g. _____</p> <p>N.B. An un-named HEAD is usually described as a HEAD-LAND, although HEADLAND is occasionally used as a generic form.</p>
HEATH	PLN	<p>An extensive tract of open, UNCULTIVATED ground, more or less flat and covered with small shrubs such as heather or ling⁽²⁾. e.g. <i>KANGAROO HEATH</i></p>
HELIPAD, HELIPORT	HLPT	<p>A place for helicopters to land and take-off⁽⁸⁾. e.g. <i>PORT MELBOURNE HELIPORT</i></p>
HIGHWAY	HWY	<p>A MAIN ROAD, as one between TOWNS⁽⁹⁾. See also FREEWAY. e.g. <i>CALDER HIGHWAY</i></p>
HILL	HILL	<p>A small portion of the earth's surface elevated above its surroundings. In general, an eminence is not considered a MOUNTAIN unless its elevation, from foot to SUMMIT, is well over 300m., but the distinction is arbitrary⁽²⁾. See also HILLOCK, KNOB, LOOKOUT. e.g. <i>AITKEN HILL</i></p>
HILLOCK	HILL	<p>A mound or small HILL⁽²⁾. The term is rarely used. e.g. <i>DOUBLE NOB HILLOCK [WA]</i></p>
HILLSIDE	SLP	<p>The slope or declivity of a HILL. An inclination, slope or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; an inclination downwards. e.g. _____</p>
HOLE (A).	WTRH	<p>A natural hole or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent RIVER or a SPRING in the DESERT. See also GNAMMA HOLE, ROCKHOLE, WATERHOLE. e.g. <i>TOP DUCK HOLES</i></p>
HOMESTEAD	HMSD	<p>A main residence on a horticultural or agricultural farm⁽⁹⁾. e.g. <i>EMOHRUO</i></p>
HOSPITAL	HOSP	<p>An institution in which the sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment⁽⁹⁾. e.g. <i>ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL</i></p>

HOT SPRINGS or THERMAL SPRING	SPRG	A stream of hot water issuing from the ground ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
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HUNDREDS	????	c/f PARISH
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I

INLET (A).	COVE	<p>(a). A BASIN at the lower reaches of a RIVER, connected to the SEA by a narrow opening and subject to tidal movements. e.g. <i>SYDENHAM INLET</i></p> <p>(b). A small indentation in the COAST or into the SHORE of a LAKE, usually tapering towards its head. See also COVE. e.g. <i>USHER INLET</i></p>
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INTERMITTENT LAKE	INTL	A waterbody which shrinks and may become dry for long periods until replenished by rainfall. e.g. <i>TOP LAKE</i>
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ISLAND	IS	A piece of land surrounded by water, in an ocean, SEA , LAKE or RIVER ⁽²⁾ . See also CAY , CLUMPS , ISLET . e.g. <i>FRENCH ISLAND</i>
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ISLAND GROUP	IS	A group or cluster of ISLANDS . See also CLUMPS . e.g. <i>GLENNIE GROUP</i>
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ISLE	IS	A small ISLAND ⁽⁹⁾ . (The term is now rarely used). e.g. <i>ISLE OF BAGS</i>
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ISLET	IS	A small ISLAND ; diminutive of ISLE ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>ANDERSON ISLETS</i>
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ISTHMUS	ISTH	A narrow portion of land enclosed on each side by water and connecting two larger bodies of land ⁽¹⁾ . See also NECK . e.g. <i>YANAKIE ISTHMUS</i>
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J

JETTY	PIER	A structure of stone, or timber projecting into water and serving as a PIER or WHARF . e.g. <i>TANKERTON JETTY</i>
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JUMPUP CLIF A **POINT** on a **CLIFF** face where a **ROAD** or **TRACK** rises abruptly from one level to another.
e.g. *NEW YORK JUMPUPS [WA]*

JUNCTION (A). JUNC A place where **RIVERS**, **ROADS** or **RAILWAYS** meet.
e.g. *MERIE JUNCTION*

K

KATTA HILL An Aboriginal term for a **HILL** in South West Australia.
e.g. *KONDENING KATTA [WA]*

KNOB HILL A prominent isolated rounded mound or **HILL**⁽⁴⁾. See also **HILLOCK**.
e.g. *CHINAMAN KNOB*

KNOLL HILL A small **HILL** or eminence of more or less rounded form, and its altitude should not exceed 30m. above the surrounding country⁽⁴⁾. See also **HILLOCK**, **KNOB**.
e.g. *PHILLIP KNOLL*

KOPJE HILL An isolated **HILL**, often formed by the denudation of the land around it; a South African term⁽²⁾.
e.g. *SPION KOPJE*

L

LAGOON LAGN (a). An enclosed area of shallow salt or brackish water which is partly or completely separated from the **SEA** by a narrow strip of land or sand banks (**DUNES**)⁽⁴⁾.
e.g. *MOULTING LAGOON [TAS]*

(b). A small fresh or saltwater **LAKE**⁽⁹⁾.
e.g. *VICTORIA LAGOON*

LAKE LAKE A body of fresh or salt water, natural or artificial, enclosed or nearly enclosed by land. It may or may not have in and out-flowing water. See also **BILLABONG**, **LOCH**.
e.g. *LAKE EYRE [SA]*

LANDING GROUND AF An area of flat land used by aeroplanes for landing and take-off and having only rudimentary facilities, or none at all⁽⁹⁾. See also **AIRFIELD**, **AIRSTRIP**.
e.g. *HORSHAM LANDING GROUND*

LANDING PLACE LNDG A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight, etc⁽¹⁾.
e.g. *THE HEART LANDING*

LANE	ROAD	A narrow ROAD , way, or passage; a narrow STREET ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>FLINDERS LANE</i>
LEAD	CHAN	A narrow CHANNEL ; especially through drift ice, or in rock or coral studded waters ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
LEVEE	BRKW	(a). A broad low ridge of alluvium which is formed in time of flood on the side of a RIVER or STREAM . (b). An embankment built to confine a RIVER within its bed ⁽⁵⁾ . e.g. <i>BROWNS BANK</i>
LIGHT	NAVB	A lighted aid to navigation; i.e., a lighted BUOY ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>MONASH LIGHT</i>
LIGHTHOUSE	LH	A distinctive structure on or off the COAST , exhibiting a major LIGHT designed to serve as an aid to navigation ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>CAPE OTWAY LIGHTHOUSE</i>
LOCALITY (bounded)	LOCB	An area with defined boundaries within a local authority or other legislative area, a sub unit of a suburb; a rural locality. e.g. _____
LOCALITY (unbounded)	LOCU	An area with un-defined boundaries within a local authority or other legislative area, a sub unit of a suburb; a rural locality. e.g. <i>TOURELLO [VIC]</i>
LOCH	LAKE	A LAKE or ARM of the SEA ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>LOCH GARRY</i>
LOCK	LOCK	A stretch of water in a RIVER or CANAL enclosed by gates fitted with sluices to enable craft to be raised from one water level to another ⁽⁵⁾ . e.g. <i>TORRUMBARRY LOCK</i>
LOOKOUT, LOOKDOWN, LOOKOVER	HILL	A place on a high vantage point, especially a MOUNTAIN , from which one can admire the view ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>PERRYS LOOKDOWN [NSW]</i>
LOOKOUT TOWER	TOWR	A man made structure which is used as an observation or viewing point. e.g. <i>JAMIESON LOOKOUT TOWER</i>
LOOP (A).	BEND	A long narrow stretch of water protuding into the land, often rounded or loop shaped at its extremity ⁽¹⁴⁾ . See also MEANDER . e.g. <i>DEPUCH LOOP [WA]</i>
LOUGH	LAKE	An Irish term for LAKE or ARM of the SEA ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>BELFAST LOUGH</i>

M

MALL	MALL	A sheltered walk or promenade, a section of ROAD closed to vehicular traffic for a promenade. e.g. <i>HARGRAVES MALL</i>
MARINA	HBR	A protected area provided with berthing and shore facilities (including toilets, water and rubbish disposal) particularly for yachts and other pleasure craft. e.g. <i>SAINT KILDA MARINA</i>
MARKET	MRKT	An open space or covered building(s). in which provisions are exposed for sale ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>QUEEN VICTORIA MARKET</i>
MARSH	SWP	A tract of low lying land, flooded at times and generally swampy ⁽¹⁾ . In Australia, often the same as SWAMP . e.g. <i>TAIT MARSH</i>
MEADOW	FLD	A tract of land under grass, especially if grown for hay; a low rich, moist ground especially near a RIVER . e.g. <i>JACOBS MEADOW</i>
MEANDER	BEND	A curve in the course of a RIVER which continually swings from side to side in wide loops, as it progresses across flat country ⁽²⁾ . See also BEND . e.g. _____
MESA	HILL	A flat, table-like upland, which falls away steeply on all sides, ESCARPMENTS , larger than a BUTTE and smaller than a TABLELAND .
MILL	MILL	(a). A building fitted with machinery for any industrial purpose. See also FACTORY , SAWMILL . e.g. <i>LYSAGHTS HOT COIL MILL</i> (b). A building fitted with machinery for grinding grains into fine powder. e.g. _____
MINE	MINE	A place or area from which commercial minerals are or were removed from the earth ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>GOOD LUCK MINE</i>
MINERAL SPRING	SPRG	A SPRING which contains a noticeable quantity of mineral matter in solution ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>WYUNA SPRING</i>
MISSION, MISSION STATION	MSSN	A body of persons sent into a region for the betterment of the inhabitants ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>EBENEZER MISSION STATION</i>

MOLE	BRKW	A massive structure of masonry or large stones serving as a PIER or BREAKWATER , or both ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. _____
MONASTERY	MON	A religious residence for monks. See also ABBAY . e.g. <i>WHITEFRIARS MONASTERY</i>
MONUMENT	MONU	Anything by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; anything that serves as a memorial to a person, event, or of past times. See also CAIRN , COLUMN . e.g. <i>JOHN FLYNN MEMORIAL MONUMENT</i>
MORASS	SWP	A bog or MARSH ⁽²⁾ . See also SWAMP . e.g. <i>AIRD MORASS</i>
MOUNTAIN	MT	A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable ⁽⁴⁾ . In general the elevation of a MOUNTAIN is more than 300m. from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary. e.g. <i>MOUNT DANDENONG</i>
MOUNTAIN PEAK	PEAK	See PEAK .
MOUNTAIN RANGE	RNGE	See RANGE [MOUNTAIN] .
MOUNTAINS	MTS	The plural of MOUNTAIN ; signifying more than one MOUNTAIN . See also RANGE [MOUNTAIN] . e.g. <i>HERMIT MOUNTAINS</i>
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH	LGA	An administration area substantially urban in character with a population of not less than 4000 inhabitants. e.g. <i>EAGLEHAWK</i>
MUNICIPAL CITY	LGA	An administration area substantially urban in character with a population of not less than 10,000 inhabitants. e.g. <i>SWAN HILL</i>
MUNICIPAL SHIRE	LGA	An administration area substantially rural in character and sparsely populated. e.g. <i>KARA KARA</i>
MUNICIPAL TOWN	LGA	An administration area substantially urban in character with a population of not less than 5,000 inhabitants. e.g. <i>BAIRNSDALE</i>

N

NATIONAL PARK	RESV	A tract of land set apart, as by a state or nation, to be preserved in its natural state for the benefit of the public ⁽⁹⁾ . See also RESERVE . e.g. <i>MOUNT BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK</i>
NATIVE WELL (A).	SOAK	A natural SPRING or a small POOL fed from a SPRING or SOAK and sometimes improved by aborigines; a type of WATERHOLE . e.g. <i>KOONUNDRA NATIVE WELL [WA]</i>
NECK	ISTH	A narrow piece of land with water on each side. An ISTHMUS ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>EAGLEHAWK NECK [WA]</i>
NEEDLE	ROCK	A tall, usually perpendicular, needle shaped ROCK , either coastal or inland. See also PILLAR , PINNACLE . e.g. _____
NESS	PT	A PROMONTORY or HEADLAND ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>FALSE ORFORD NESS [QLD]</i>
NURSERY	GRDN	A plot of ground in which young plants are reared for transplantation, especially trees, etc. for sale ⁽⁸⁾ . See also ARBORETUM . e.g. <i>WIMMERA FOREST NURSERY</i>

O

OCEAN		The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>SOUTHERN OCEAN</i>
OPALFIELD	MINE	A area where opals is, or was, removed from the earth. e.g. _____
OUTCAMP	HMSD	???????????????? e.g. _____
OUTSTATION	HMSD	???????????????? e.g. <i>MOUNT CAHILL OUTSTATION [WA]</i>
OVAL	PARK	A flat area, oval shaped, on which sporting activities can take place. e.g. <i>ALAN SMITH OVAL</i>
OXBOW LAKE	WTRH	A LAKE formed when a MEANDERING river, having bent in an almost a complete circle, cuts across the narrow neck of land between the two stretches, and leaves a backwater; silt is gradually deposited by the RIVER at the entrances to this backwater, until it finally becomes a LAKE ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>OXBOW LAKE</i>

P

PADDOCK	FLD	See FIELD .
PARISH	PRSH	A subdivision of the COUNTIES into land units. e.g. <i>JIKA JIKA</i>
PARK	PARK	(a). An area of land, usually within a TOWN , often with recreational and other facilities, which is set aside for public use ⁽⁹⁾ . See also PICNIC AREA , OVAL , GOLF COURSE . e.g. <i>ALEXANDER PARK</i> (b). A tract of land set apart, as by a CITY or nation, to be preserved in its natural state for the benefit of the public ⁽⁹⁾ . See also RESERVE . e.g. <i>MOUNT BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK</i>
PARKING BAY	CRPK	A loop at the side of a ROAD or HIGHWAY for vehicles to stop away for traffic. See also CAR PARK , WAYSIDE STOP . e.g. _____
PASS	PASS	A break or GAP in a MOUNTAIN RANGE permitting easier passage from one side to the other, also called a COL ⁽¹⁾ . See also SADDLE . e.g. <i>CATHERINE PASS</i>
PASSAGE	CHAN	A narrow navigable CHANNEL , especially one through REEFS or ISLANDS ⁽¹⁾ . See also CUTTING , GUTTER . e.g. <i>SOUTH WEST PASSAGE</i>
PASTURE	FLD	An area of land covered with grass used for grazing of domestic animals, as distinct from that which is mown for hay (MEADOW) ⁽⁷⁾ . See also FIELD . e.g. _____
PATCH, PATCHES	SHOL	An alternative to a SHOAL when referred to a detached area constituting a danger, frequently used in the plural ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>HOWARD PATCH [QLD]</i>
PATH	TRK	A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a course or track ⁽⁹⁾ . See also TRACK , TRAIL , WALK . e.g. _____

PEAK	PEAK	<p>(a). The pointed SUMMIT of a HILL or MOUNTAIN⁽⁴⁾. e.g. <i>CHATAUQUA PEAK</i></p> <p>(b). The separately named SUMMIT on a HILL or MOUNTAIN RANGE. e.g. <i>BORONIA PEAK</i></p> <p>(c) A prominent POINT in a PLATEAU or range of HILLS. e.g. <i>POINT McLEAN [WA]</i></p>
PENINSULA	PEN	<p>A piece of land almost surrounded by water, especially one connected with the mainland by only a narrow NECK or ISTHMUS⁽⁹⁾. See also BILL. e.g. <i>MORNINGTON PENINSULA</i></p>
PICNIC AREA	PARK	<p>A tract of land reserved for day picnic purposes, with constructed fire-places and other facilities. e.g. <i>SHERBROOKE PICNIC GROUND</i></p>
PIER	PIER	<p>A long narrow structure extending into the water to afford a berthing place for vessels; to serve as a pleasure promenade⁽¹⁾. See also JETTY, QUAY, WHARF. e.g. <i>PRINCES PIER</i></p>
PILLAR	ROCK	<p>An upright column of ROCK. See also NEEDLE, PINNACLE. e.g. <i>POMPEYS PILLAR [WA]</i></p>
PINNACLE	ROCK	<p>A sharp pointed ROCK, rising more or less vertically. See also NEEDLE, PILLAR. e.g. <i>GILL PINNACLE [WA]</i></p>
PIPELINE	PIPE	<p>A tube of wood, metal, concrete, etc. especially for the conveyance of water, natural gas, petroleum, etc. See also CONDUIT. e.g. <i>NEW TALBOT PIPELINE</i></p>
PIT	PIT	<p>(a). A natural HOLE in the ground⁽⁸⁾. e.g. _____</p> <p>(b). A hole made in digging for minerals or other industrial purposes⁽⁸⁾. e.g. <i>WESTFIELD CLAYPIT</i></p>
PLACE NAME	PLNA	<p>A place at which there is or was relatively minor human occupation or activity. e.g. <i>NANGANA</i></p>
PLAIN	PLN	<p>A tract of country, the general surface of which is a comparatively flat or slightly undulating, and sparsely if at all timbered. See also DOWNS, FLAT. e.g. <i>NULLARBOR PLAIN [SA]</i></p>

PLANT	FTRY	The equipment, including the fixtures, machinery, tools, etc. and often the building(s), necessary to carry on any industrial business, a manufacturing plant ⁽⁹⁾ . See also FACTORY . e.g. <i>FORD MOTOR COMPANY</i>
PLANTATION	PLAN	A large quantity of trees that have been planted; a growing WOOD . See also FOREST . e.g. <i>BILLYWING PLANTATION</i>
PLATEAU	PL	An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land ⁽⁴⁾ . See also TABLELAND . e.g. <i>WELLINGTON PLATEAU</i>
POINT	PT	The extreme end of a CAPE ; or the outer end of any land protruding into the water, usually less prominent than a CAPE ⁽¹⁾ . See also HEAD , SPIT . e.g. <i>CAMERON POINT</i>
POINT [INLAND]	PEAK	See PEAK .
POINT [STREAM]	BEND	See BEND .
POLICE STATION	PSTA	An office of the local police force, ⁽⁸⁾ . it may or may not have associated lock-up. e.g. <i>BRIGHT POLICE STATION</i>
POND, PONDAGE	POND	A small body of still water, may be of natural or artificial formation ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>THE DUCK POND</i>
POOL	BAPL	A swimming POOL . See also BATHS .
POOL	POOL	(a). A small body of still or standing water, permanent or temporary, often in the bed of an intermittent RIVER or STREAM , and sometimes SPRING fed, chiefly one of natural formation. e.g. <i>CARAWINE POOL [WA]</i> (b). A large partly enclosed ARM of a SEA or LAKE . e.g. <i>COLIBAN POOL</i>
POOL SPRING	SPRG	????????????? e.g. _____
PORT	PORT	A place provided with terminal and transfer facilities for loading and discharging cargo or passengers, usually located in a HARBOUR ⁽¹⁾ . See also DOCK , PIER , WHARF . e.g. <i>PORT MUSGRAVE</i>

POST OFFICE	PO	<p>(a). A department of the government responsible for a country's postal and telecommunication services⁽⁹⁾.</p> <p>(b). A local office of the department for receiving, distributing, and transmitting mail, selling postal stamps, providing telecommunication services, etc⁽⁹⁾. e.g. <i>MELBOURNE G.P.O.</i></p>
PRAIRIE	PLN	An area of flat or gently rolling grassland; larger than a MEADOW and often extensive ⁽¹¹⁾ . e.g. _____
PRECIPICE	CLIF	A vertical or steep face of rock, cliff, mountain, etc (usually at least one hundred metres high) ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>GALILEO PRECIPICE [WA]</i>
PRISON	PRSN	A building(s) in which persons are legally committed to, while awaiting trial or for punishment ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>PENTRIDGE PRISON</i>
PROMONTORY	PROM	A rocky coastal HEADLAND projecting significantly into the SEA ⁽³⁾ . See also CAPE . e.g. <i>WILSONS PROMONTORY</i>
PRONG	PROM	A pointed elongated ARM of land protuding into the SEA ⁽¹⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>BELLEFIN PRONG [WA]</i>

Q

QUARRY	QUAR	A place where stone or rock is extracted ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>BATESFORD QUARRY</i>
QUAY	PIER	A WHARF approximately parallel to the SHORELINE and accommodating ships on one side only, the other side being to the SHORE . It is usually of solid construction ⁽¹⁾ . See also JETTY, PIER . e.g. <i>CORIO QUAY</i>

R

RACE	CHAN	A man made watercourse where the water velocity is significantly higher than in an earthen CHANNEL . e.g. <i>LOCKWOOD - MARONG RACE</i>
RACECOURSE	RTRK	A piece of ground on which horseraces are held for public entertainment; any place where horse races are held ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>FLEMINGTON RACECOURSE</i>
RACETRACK	RTRK	A track on which races, especially motor races, are held, a racecourse ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>KEILOR INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY</i>

RADIO TOWER	TOWR	An antenna for the transmission of sound by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through radio receivers. e.g. <i>3GL TRANSMISSION TOWERS</i>
RAILROAD, RAILWAY	RLY	A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of trains ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY</i>
RAILWAY STATION	RSTA	A place where trains stop for passengers and/or freight. See also SIDING . e.g. <i>SPENCER STREET STATION</i>
RAIN FOREST	FRST	Tropical rain forest, a dense mixed forest characterised by a thick canopy of branches and leaves, generally in excess of 25m above ground level, and in a virgin state providing more than 85% ground cover, annual rainfall exceeds 1000mm and dense undergrowth are usually present ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
RANGE [MOUNTAIN]	RNGE	A series or line of MOUNTAIN or HILL RIDGES , with or without PEAKS in which the crests are relatively narrow ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>MIDDLE MOUNTAIN RANGE</i>
RAPIDS	WRFL	Portions of a STREAM with accelerated current where it descends rapidly without a break in the slope of the bed sufficient to form a WATERFALL ⁽¹⁾ . See also CASCADE . e.g. <i>SLALOM RAPIDS</i>
RAVINE	RAV	A small narrow steep sided VALLEY , larger than a GULLY and smaller than a CANYON ⁽⁴⁾ . See also GORGE . e.g. <i>DE CASOARS RAVINE [WA]</i>
REACH	RCH	(a). A straight section of a RIVER , especially a navigable RIVER between two bends ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>CARLTON REACH [WA]</i> (b). An ARM of the SEA or a LAKE extending into the land ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>DARLINGFORD REACH</i>
REEF	REEF	A ridge of rocks or coral lying near the surface of the SEA , which may be visible at low tide, but is usually covered by water ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>GREAT BARRIER REEF [QLD]</i>
RESERVE	RESV	A tract of public land set apart for recreation, as a public reserve, or for a specific purpose ⁽⁹⁾ . i.e. Nature Reserve, Game Reserve, SHOWGROUNDS , etc. e.g. <i>LAKE LALBERT GAME RESERVE</i>
RESERVOIR	RES	An artificial LAKE for the storage, regulation and control of water for domestic or other use. See also DAM . e.g. <i>MAROONDAH RESERVOIR</i>

RETARDING BASIN	RES	An artificially maintained flood-control area into which floodwaters are deflected by means of a DAM placed across a river channel ⁽³⁾ . e.g. <i>CHAPMAN RETARDING BASIN</i>
RIDGE	RDGE	A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, either isolated or located in a RANGE ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>BUTCHERS RIDGE</i>
RIFLE RANGE	FRNG	A tract of land on which rifle shooting contests are held. e.g. <i>WELLSFORD RIFLE RANGE</i>
RIVER	STRM	A STREAM of fresh water which, part of the year, is larger than a BROOK or CREEK and flows by natural CHANNEL , being confined within banks, into the SEA or a LAKE , or another RIVER . In a semi-arid region, however, a RIVER may become no more than a series of WATERHOLES during the dry season, and that its minimum length be approximately 16kms ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>YARRA RIVER</i>
RIVULET	STRM	A small STREAM ⁽²⁾ . See also BURN . e.g. <i>STEEP BANK RIVULET</i>
ROAD	ROAD	A way usually open to the public for the passage of vehicles; the track on which vehicles etc., may pass, as opposed to the pavement; any street so named ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>QUEENS ROAD</i>
ROAD BEND	PLNA	A curve in a ROAD . e.g. _____
ROAD CORNER	PLNA	A place where two STREETS or ROADS meet. See also CORNER . e.g. <i>PITMANS CORNER</i>
ROAD(S), ROADSTEAD	HBR	An area near the SHORE where vessels can anchor in safety; usually a shallow indentation in the COAST ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>GAGE ROADS [WA]</i>
ROADWAY	ROAD	The way used as a ROAD ; the part of a ROAD used by vehicles ⁽⁹⁾ .
ROCK	ROCK	(a). A prominent or isolated outcrop of stone on land. See also BOULDERS , ROCK FORMATION . e.g. <i>HANGING ROCK [VIC]</i> (b). An isolated rocky formation or a single large stone, usually one constituting a danger to navigation; submerged or partially submerged ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>YORKIES ROCK</i>

ROCK COLUMN	PEAK	????????????????? e.g. _____
ROCK FORMATION	ROCK	A group or formation of ROCKS or BOULDERS . e.g. <i>SISTER ROCKS</i>
ROCKET RANGE	FRNG	An area of land designated for the launching of rockets. e.g. <i>WOOMERA</i>
ROCKHOLE (A).	RH	A HOLE excavated in solid ROCK by water action. e.g. <i>CHEACANUP ROCKHOLE [WA]</i>
RUIN(S).	RUIN	The remains of a fallen building, TOWN , etc., or of anything in a state of destruction or decay ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. _____
RUN	HMSD	A term for a property on which livestock are husbanded. e.g. _____
RUN	STRM	A small WATERCOURSE ⁽¹¹⁾ . See also BROOK, BURN . e.g. _____

S

SADDLE	PASS	A depressed part of a RIDGE between two SUMMITS . See also GAP, PASS . e.g. <i>BIG RIVER SADDLE</i>
SALT MARSH	SWP	A MARSH which at times is flooded by the SEA , or an inland MARSH in an arid region in which the water contains a high proportion of salt ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>EWING MARSH</i>
SALT PAN	SPAN	A hollow, formerly containing water, in which a deposit of salt is left behind owing to evaporation of the water ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
SAND PIT	PIT	An excavation in the ground for the extraction of sand for industrial purposes. e.g. _____
SANDBANK	BANK	A BANK, SHOAL or submerged ridge of sand especially in the SEA , or a RIVER often exposed at low tide ⁽²⁾ . See also BAR, SANDBAR . e.g. <i>SOUTH SAND BANK</i>
SANDBAR	BANK	A BAR of sand formed in a SEA or RIVER by the action of the tides or currents ⁽⁹⁾ . See also BAR, SPIT . e.g. <i>90 ACRE SAND BAR</i>

SAW MILL	MILL	An establishment in which timber is sawn into planks, boards, etc. by machinery ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>BROOKVILLE SAWMILL</i>
SCARP	CLIF	See ESCARPMENT .
SCHOOL	SCHL	A place or establishment where instruction is given, especially one for children ⁽⁹⁾ . See also COLLEGE . e.g. <i>OAKLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL</i>
SCRUB	WOOD	A tract of bushland, undergrowth, or stunted trees. See also BRUSHWOOD, COPSE, THICKET . e.g. <i>THE WHIPSTICK SCRUB</i>
SEA	SEA	One of the smaller divisions of the OCEANS , especially if partly enclosed by land ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>TASMAN SEA</i>
SERVICE BASIN	RES	See RESERVOIR .
SETTLEMENT	POPL	Any form of human habitation, usually implying more than one dwelling, although most would regard a single isolated building as constituting a SETTLEMENT ⁽⁷⁾ . See also HAMLET, VILLAGE . e.g. _____
SEWERAGE FARM	FARM	A FARM equipped with apparatus for the disposal of sewerage and its utilisation as manure. e.g. <i>M.M.B.W. BRAESIDE SEWERAGE FARM</i>
SHAFT	MINE	A vertical hole serving as access to a MINE or other underground workings which is used for entry, transport, etc. e.g. _____
SHALLOWS	SHOL	An indefinite term applied to expanses of SHOAL or shallow water ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. _____
SHOAL	SHOL	A ridge of sand or of rocks just below the surface of the SEA or of a RIVER and therefore dangerous to navigation ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>ANONYMA SHOAL</i>
SHOPPING CENTRE	SHCE	The concentration of retailing and other service activities at a nodal and accessible point ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>EASTLAND SHOPPING CENTRE</i>
SHORE	COST	The narrow strip of land in immediate contact with any body of water including the area between high and low water lines ⁽¹⁾ .

SHORELINE	COST	The line where SHORE and water meet. SHORELINE and COASTLINE are generally used as synonymous ⁽¹⁾ .
SHOWGROUNDS	RESV	A tract of land with pavilion(s) and arena(s) for the exhibition and display of livestock and produce ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>R.A.S. SHOWGROUNDS</i>
SHRINE	SHR	An object or place, with or without buildings, memorialising a person, deity or event. e.g. <i>THE SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE</i>
SIDING	RSTA	A short branch off a RAILWAY track, often connected at both ends to the mainline track, and used for shunting or for loading, unloading, and storing goods trucks ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>GANNAWARRA SIDING</i>
SITE	SITE	A location of a former cultural feature with scant or no remains of the original structure(s). e.g. <i>MAFEKING</i>
SLOPE	SLP	A gradient on the side or end of an elevated relief feature. See also HILLSIDE . e.g. <i>FEDERATION SLOPE</i>
SOAK (A).	SOAK	A damp or swampy spots around the base of granite ROCKS or in otherwise dry watercourse ⁽⁴⁾ . See also NATIVE WELL . e.g. <i>MAJORLOCK SOAK</i>
SOAKAGE	SOAK	????????????????/
		e.g. _____
SOUND	SND	A relatively long ARM of the SEA , forming a CHANNEL between an ISLAND and the mainland, or connecting two larger bodies of water, as a SEA and the OCEAN , or two parts of the same body, but usually wider and more extensive than a STRAIT ⁽¹⁾ . e.g. <i>CAPEL SOUND</i>
SPECIAL PURPOSE FARM	FARM	A tract of land, designated for special agricultural or horticultural purposes. e.g. <i>AXEDALE FISH FARM</i>
SPIT	PT	A small POINT of land or narrow SHOAL projecting into a body of water from the SHORE ⁽¹⁾ . See also HEADLAND , NESS . e.g. <i>ONE TREE SPIT</i>
SPRING	SPRG	A flow of water issuing naturally out of the ground, either continuously or intermittently ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>COOL WATER SPRING</i>

SPUR	SPUR	A minor linear projection off a RANGE, RIDGE, MOUNTAIN, HILL, TABLELAND or PLATEAU being not more than 2kms in length and decreasing in altitude from the parent feature. e.g. <i>MISCALCULATE SPUR</i>
STADIUM	STDM	An enclosed athletic or sports ground with tiers of seats for spectators ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>ALBERT PARK SPORTS CENTRE</i>
STEEL WORKS	FTRY	An establishment where steel is made and often manufactured into girders, rails, etc ⁽⁹⁾ . See also FACTORY, PLANT . e.g. <i>LYSAGHTS WESTERNPORT WORKS</i>
STRAIT	STR	A narrow PASSAGE connecting two larger bodies of water ⁽¹⁾ . See also CUTTING, GUTTER . e.g. <i>McLENNAN STRAIT</i>
STREAM	STRM	A course of running water; a BROOK, CREEK or RIVER ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>HAUNTED STREAM</i>
STREET	ROAD	A public way or ROAD , paved or unpaved, in a TOWN , or CITY , sometimes including a pavement or pavements, and having houses, shops, or the like, on one side or both sides ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>JOHNSTON STREET</i>
SUBURB	SUB	(a) The bounded locality within a City, Town or Shire, principally of urban character, and usually with a focus of shopping centre, school or transport facility ⁽¹²⁾ . (b) The outer or peripheral, mainly residential, parts of a TOWN or CITY ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>ABBOTSFORD</i>
SUGARLOAF	HILL	A HILL or MOUNTAIN , conical or conoidal in shape, thus resembling a sugarloaf, ie a solid cone of refined sugar, the form in which it was previously distributed ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. <i>MOUNT SUGARLOAF</i>
SUMMIT	PEAK	See PEAK
SWAMP	SWMP	A tract of low-lying land which is permanently saturated with moisture, and is usually overgrown with vegetation ⁽²⁾ . See also MARSH . e.g. <i>BUNYIP SWAMP</i>

T

TABLELAND	PL	A PLATEAU bounded by steep cliff-like faces which lead abruptly down to the SEA or the adjoining lowlands ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>FRASER TABLELAND</i>
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TANK	TANK	A large receptacle or structure for holding water or other liquids, or gas ⁽⁹⁾ . See also WATER TOWER . e.g. <i>BIRTHDAY TANK</i>
TANNERY	FTRY	A building(s) where raw hides and skins are processed into leather, etc. e.g. <i>JACKSONS TANNERY</i>
TARN	LAKE	A small mountain lake ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	TPEX	A central office where connections of lines used in telephone calls are made ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>ALFREDTON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE</i>
TELEVISION STATION	TVST	An organisation for the broadcasting of television programs. The site, studios, offices, etc. of such an organisation. e.g. <i>GTV 9</i>
TELEVISION TOWER	TOWER	An antenna for the transmission of sound and images by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through television receivers. e.g. <i>GTV 9 TOWER</i>
TERRACE	SLP	A nearby level strip of land extending along the edge of a SEA, RIVER or LAKE , or on the sides of a HILL or VALLEY . It is bounded above and below by rather abrupt slopes ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>EAST TERRACE [WA]</i>
THICKET	WOOD	A small WOOD , or group of closely set trees, especially one with dense undergrowth ⁽²⁾ . See also BRUSHWOOD, COPSE, SCRUB . e.g. _____
TIDAL FLAT	PLN	A large area of nearly level land, usually of mud, covered at high water and attached to the SHORE ⁽⁵⁾ . e.g. _____
TOR	ROCK	An isolated mass of ROCK , usually granite, which has been subject to considerable weathering, and often assumes peculiar shapes ⁽²⁾ . See also BOULDER . e.g. _____
TOWN	POPL	A compact SETTLEMENT larger than a VILLAGE , with a community pursuing an urban way of life ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>MELTON</i>
TOWNSHIP	POPL	A tract of land in Australia laid out with streets, and subdivided into lots for the subsequent development of a TOWN ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>BALLAN</i>

TRACK	ROAD	An unimproved ROAD that does not form part of the public communication system, but which provides access to individual properties or areas used for pastoral or industrial purposes. The surface of which may vary from poorly surfaced, to tracks beaten by the passage of vehicles. e.g. <i>CLEAVER TRACK</i>
TRACK	TRK	A way made or beaten by the feet of men or animals; a formed and/or marked walking way ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>SEALERS COVE WALKING TRACK</i>
TRAIL	TRK	A TRACK or PATH for passage by foot or horse from one point to another; does not include ROADS or HIGHWAYS . e.g. <i>BURNT HUT TRAIL</i>
TRAMWAY	RLY	Usually a system of grooved tracks laid in urban streets, forming routes for the conveyance of passengers in trams ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. _____
TREE FARM	FARM	A FARM for the propagation of trees. See also ARBORETUM . e.g. <i>LONGFORD TREE FARM</i>
TRENCH [MARINE]	DEEP	A long, narrow, characteristically very deep and asymmetrical depression of the sea floor, with relatively steep sides ⁽¹²⁾ . e.g. _____
TRIGONOMETRICAL STATION	TRIG	A point on the ground, the geographic position of which has been determined by geodetic survey. e.g. <i>BALD HILL TRIG</i>
TROUGH [MARINE]	DEEP	A Deep or Trench in the OCEAN floor. The term is also sometimes applied to a long deep VALLEY ⁽²⁾ . See also DEPRESSION . e.g. <i>ENTRANCE DEEP</i>
TUNNEL	TUNN	An artificial subterranean passage through a HILL , etc. or under a ROAD , or RIVER , etc., especially for RAILWAY or ROAD ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>BASS HILL TUNNEL</i>

U

UNCULTIVATED LAND	FLD	Land not cultivated or tilled for pasture. See also FIELD , MEADOW , PASTURE . e.g. _____
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UNIVERSITY	SCHL	An educational institution for both instruction and examination in the higher branches of knowledge with the power to confer degrees ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>MONASH UNIVERSITY</i>
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URBAN AREA	URBN	???????????????? e.g. _____
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V

VALE	VAL	A VALLEY , usually of a broad, level type ⁽²⁾ . e.g. _____
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VALLEY	VAL	A long narrow depression in the earth's surface, usually with a fairly regular downward slope ⁽²⁾ . See also GORGE , RAVINE . e.g. <i>LIMA VALLEY</i>
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VELODROME	RTRK	An arena with a suitably banked track for cycle races ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>NORTHCOTE VELODROME [VIC]</i>
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VIADUCT	VDUC	A BRIDGE consisting of a series of narrow masonry arches with high supporting piers, for carrying a ROAD , RAILWAY , etc., over a VALLEY , RAVINE , or the like ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. _____
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VILLAGE	POPL	A grouping of buildings (houses, farms, shops, places of worship, etc.) in rural surroundings, smaller than a TOWN , larger than a HAMLET and without a municipal government. VILLAGES are usually founded as agricultural SETTLEMENTS ⁽⁷⁾ . e.g. <i>BAW BAW MOUNTAIN VILLAGE [VIC]</i>
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VINEYARDS	GRDN	A plantation of grapevines, for producing grapes for wine-making, etc ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>CALIOPE VINEYARD [VIC]</i>
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W

WALK	TRK	See PATH .
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WATER	POOL	Large POOLS of water in arid regions, usually permanent and not normally located in a WATERCOURSE ⁽¹⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>SLADEN WATER [WA]</i>
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WATER TOWER	WTR	A supported elevated tank to secure pressure for distributing a water supply ⁽⁸⁾ . e.g. <i>BROADMEADOWS WATER TOWER</i>
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WATERCOURSE	STRM	A STREAM of water, a RIVER or a BROOK ; also an artificial CHANNEL for the conveyance of water ⁽¹⁾ .
WATERFALL	WTRF	A sudden descent of water over a step in the bed of a STREAM . In place names, commonly shortened to FALL or FALLS ⁽¹⁾ . See also CASCADE , CATARACT . e.g. _____
WATERHOLE (A).	WTRH	(a). A natural HOLE or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent RIVER ⁽⁴⁾ . See also POOL . e.g. <i>BUNYIP WATERHOLE</i> (b). A SPRING in the DESERT ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. _____
WATERSHED	DEPR	The elevated boundary line separating the headstreams which are tributary to different river systems or basins. Also called CATCHMENT AREAS ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>SILVAN CATCHMENT AREA</i>
WATERWAY	CNAL	A RIVER , CHANNEL or other water feature which can be used for communication or transport. e.g. _____
WAYSIDE STOP	CRPK	A loop at the side of a ROAD or HIGHWAY for vehicles to stop away from traffic; with toilet and possibly picnic facilities. See also CAR PARK , PARKING BAY . e.g. _____
WEIR	DAM	A DAM across a STREAM over which the water is allowed to flow, although it raises the water-level. It is also used to measure the flow and control the depth of water impounded ⁽²⁾ . e.g. <i>GOULBURN WEIR</i>
WELL	BORE	(a). A natural SPRING or small POOL fed by a SPRING or SOAK and sometimes improved by aborigines. See also GNAMMA HOLE , NATIVE WELL . e.g. <i>WILLOUGHBY WELL</i> (b). A HOLE or pit dug in the ground to obtain water or drilled to obtain oil ⁽⁴⁾ . e.g. <i>KINGFISH A</i>
WET DOCK	DOCK	A DOCK in which the water can be maintained at any level by closing a gate when the water is at the desired level ⁽¹⁾ . See also DRY DOCK . e.g. _____
WETLAND	SWMP	Areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation typical of SWAMPS , MARSHES , bogs, etc. e.g. _____

WHARF	PIER	A platform, contiguous to and more or less parallel with the SHORELINE , alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers. See also PIER, JETTY . e.g. <i>LASCELLES WHARF</i>
WINERY	FTRY	A place where wine is manufactured. e.g. <i>BEVERFORD WINERY</i>
WOODLAND, WOOD(S)	FRST	A large and thick collection of growing trees, usually less extensive than a FOREST ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. _____
WOOLSHED	HMSD	A structure where sheep are shawn, the wool is classed, baled and stored. e.g. <i>WINNAMIA WOOLSHED [WA]</i>
WORKS	FTRY	The equipment, machinery, etc. and often the buildings, necessary to carry on any industrial business; a manufacturing works. See also FACTORY, PLANT . e.g. <i>ALCOA WORKS</i>
WRECK	WRCK	The ruined remains of a stranded or sunken vessel which has been rendered useless e.g. <i>SS MILDURA [WA]</i>

Y

YARD(S)	YD	An enclosure forming a pen for livestock etc., a stockyard ⁽⁹⁾ . e.g. <i>FARQUHAR YARDS</i>
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SECTION 6. INDEX OF DESIGNATOR CODES

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<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATOR</u>
<hr/>	
A	
ABAT	ABATTOIRS

AF	AERODROME AIRFIELD AIRPORT AIRSTRIP LANDING GROUND
ANCH	ANCHORAGE
AQDT	AQUEDUCT

B

BANK	BANK BAR SANDBANK SANDBAR
BAPL	BATHS POOL
BAR	BARRACKS
BAY	BAY
BCH	BEACH
BCON	BEACON
BCST	BROADCASTING STATION
BEND	BEND LOOP MEANDER POINT ON STREAM
BGHT	BIGHT
BLDG	ASYLUM CHALET CIVIC CENTRE COURT HOUSE HOTEL HOUSE HUT INSTITUTE MUSEUM POWER STATION PUBLIC HALL TOWN HALL WAREHOUSE
BORE	BORE
BRDG	BRIDGE CAUSEWAY CULVERT
BRKW	BREAKWATER GROYNE LEVEE
BRYD	BRICKWORKS BRICKYARD

BTRY	BATTERY
BUOY	BUOY
<hr/>	
	C
CAPE	CAPE
CAVE	BLOWHOLE CAVE CAVERN GROTTO
CEM	CEMETERY
CHAN	CHANNEL CUTTING [WATERWAY] GUT GUTTER PASSAGE RACE
CHCH	ABBAY CHAPEL CHURCH CONVENT
CHSM	CHASM
CLAY	CLAYHOLE CLAYPAN CLAY PIT
CLIF	BLUFF BREAKAWAY BUTTRESS CLIFF ESCARPMENT
CNAL	CANAL WATERWAY
CNTY	COUNTY
COST	COAST COASTLINE SHORE SHORELINE
COVE	COVE INLET
CP	CAMP
CPST	CAMPSITE CARAVAN PARK
CRPK	CAR PARK PARKING BAY WAYSIDE STOP
CRRD	CROSS ROAD
CUT	CUTTING [ROAD]

	D
DAM	DAM
DEEP	TROUGH [MARINE]
DEPR	BASIN CATCHMENT AREA DEPRESSION WATERSHED
DI	DISTRICT
DOCK	BASIN DOCK DRY DOCK WET DOCK
DRN	DRAIN
DSRT	DESERT
DUNE	DUNE(S)

	E
ENTR	ENTRANCE
ESTY	ESTUARY

	F
FARM	SPECIAL PURPOSE FARM eg. Experimental Farm, Sewerage Farm, Tree Farm
FLD	ENCLOSURE FIELD MEADOW PADDOCK PASTURE UNCULTIVATED LAND
FORD	CROSSING FORD
FORT	FORT
FRBK	FIREBREAK
FRST	FOREST WOODS

FTRY	BREWERY FACTORY PLANT STEEL WORKS TANNERY WORKS
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G

GATE	GATE
GL	GRASSLAND
GLLY	GULLY
GRDN	ARBORETUM GARDEN VINEYARDS
GULF	GULF

H

HBR	HARBOUR HAVEN MARINA ROADSTEAD
HILL	BUTTE HILL HILLOCK KNOB KNOLL KOPJE LOOKOUT MESA SUGARLOAF
HLPT	HELIPAD HELIPORT
HMSD	HOMESTEAD
HOSP	HOSPITAL
HWY	FREEWAY HIGHWAY

I

INTL	INTERMITTENT LAKE
IS	CAY CLUMPS ISLAND ISLAND GROUP ISLE ISLET

ISTH	ISTHMUS NECK
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J	
JUNC	JUNCTION ROAD CIRCLE
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L	
LAGN	LAGOON
LAKE	BILLABONG LAKE LOCH LOUGH OXBOW
LGA	MUNICIPAL - BOROUGH, CITY, SHIRE, TOWN
LH	LIGHTHOUSE
LNDG	LANDING PLACE [BOAT]
LOCK	LOCK
LT	LIGHT
<hr/>	
M	
MALL	MALL
MILL	MILL SAWMILL
MINE	MINE
MON	MONASTERY
MONU	CAIRN COLUMN CROSS MONUMENT
MRKT	MARKET
MSSN	MISSION MISSION STATION
MT	MOUNTAIN
MTS	MOUNTAIN RANGE MOUNTAINS
<hr/>	

P

PARK	COMMON COUNTRY CLUB GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE OVAL PARK PICNIC AREA
PASS	COL GAP PASS SADDLE
PEAK	MOUNTAIN PEAK PEAK POINT [INLAND] SUMMIT
PEN	PENINSULA
PIER	JETTY PIER QUAY WHARF
PIPE	CONDUIT PIPELINE
PIT	PIT SANDPIT
PL	PLATEAU TABLELAND
PLAN	PLANTATION
PLN	CLEARING DOWNS FLAT HEATH PLAIN TIDAL FLAT
PLNA	CORNER [eg. Newbury Corner] PLACE NAME ROAD BEND ROAD CORNER
PO	POST OFFICE
POND	POND
POOL	POOL
POPL	CITY HAMLET SETTLEMENT TOWN TOWNSHIP VILLAGE
PORT	PORT
PROM	BILL PROMONTORY
PRSH	PARISH
PRSN	PRISON

PSTA	POLICE STATION
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PT	HEAD HEADLAND NESS POINT [COASTAL] SPIT
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Q

QUAR	QUARRY
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R

RAV	CANYON GLEN GORGE RAVINE
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RCH	ARM REACH
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RDGE	RIDGE
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REEF	REEF
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RES	RESERVOIR
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RESV	HISTORIC AREA RESERVE SANCTUARY SHOWGROUNDS
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RH	GNAMMA HOLE ROCK HOLE
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RLY	RAILROAD RAILWAY TRAMWAY
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RNGE	RIFLE RANGE
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ROAD	AVENUE BY-PASS LANE ROAD ROADWAY STREET TRACK - Track
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ROCK	BOULDER CRAG NEEDLE PILLAR PINNACLE ROCK ROCK FORMATION TOR
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RSTA	RAILWAY STATION SIDING
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RTRK	AUTO TRACK RACECOURSE RACETRACK VELODROME
RUIN	RUIN(S)
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	S
SCHL	COLLEGE SCHOOL UNIVERSITY
SEA	SEA
SHCE	SHOPPING CENTRE
SHOL	SHALLOWS SHOAL
SHR	SHRINE
SITE	SITE - HISTORICAL
SLP	HILLSIDE SLOPE TERRACE
SND	SOUND
SOAK	NATIVE WELL SOAK
SPAN	SALT PAN
SPRG	MINERAL SPRING SPRING
SPUR	SPUR
STDM	STADIUM
STR	STRAIT
STRM	ANABRANCH BACKWASH BACKWATER BECK BROOK BURN CREEK RIVER RIVULET STREAM WATERCOURSE
SUB	SUBURB
SWMP	MARSH MORASS SALT MARSH SWAMP

	T
TANK	TANK
TOWR	LOOKOUT TOWER RADIO TOWER TELEVISION TOWER
TPEX	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
TRIG	BENCH MARK CAIRN TRIGONOMETRICAL STATION
TRK	PATH - Bridle, Walking TRACK - Walking TRAIL WALK
TUNN	TUNNEL
TVST	TELEVISION STATION

	V
VAL	DALE DELL VALE VALLEY
VDUC	VIADUCT

	W
WEIR	WEIR
WELL	ARTESIAN WELL WELL
WOOD	BRUSHWOOD COPSE GLADE GROVE SCRUB THICKET
WTRF	CASCADE CATARACT FALLS RAPIDS WATERFALL
WTR	WATER TOWER
WTRH	HOLE WATERHOLE

Y

YD

YARD(S)

NOTE:

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, EACH CODE
REFERS TO THE SINGULAR OR PLURAL
WHERE APPROPRIATE.

